NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,) NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET.

VOL. XXIV.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1845. [No. 1.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

"The great truth that animal manures are nothing else than the ashes of the food produced from our fields, consumed or burned in the bodies of men and animals, has given the chief direction to all modern improvements in agriculture."—*Liebig.*

The above remark deserves the profound consideration of every practical farmer. After an animal has attained his maturity, and adds nothing to his weight in the course of a year, it is obvious that the matter which escapes from the body must be the same in quantity as that which enters it. A very notable portion of the food of all warm-blooded animals passes out of the lungs in the form of air and vapor, during their ceaseless respiration night and day, just as wood passes out of a chimney when burnt in a fire-place. The combustion of grass, hay and grain in the system of the cow, horse, or sheep, is not so complete as that of fire applied to the same substances in the open air. In the latter case, nearly all the combustible ingredients—carbon and hydrogen united with oxygen and nitrogen—are expelled into the atmosphere. In animal combustion, a larger portion of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen remain with the ashes contained in the food taken into the stomach, and voided with the solid and liquid excretions.

That portion of cultivated plants which escapes into the air through the lungs of man and his domestic animals, growing plants can regain by their roots and leaves, and thus reorganize into animal food. But the case is different with the ashes or earthy portion of all plants. If these minerals are taken from the soil in crops, and not faithfully restored, by replacing on our cultivated fields all the *salts* contained in the excretions of the human family and of domestic animals, the injury will be great.

Nearly one-third of all the wheat grown on the globe, is raised by the Chinese. For thousands of years this wonderful people have cultivated most successfully this bread-forming plant. For a long period their wheat-fields have been fertilized almost exclusively with the ingredients of wheat, derived from its combustion in the human system. In other words, they manure their fields with *night-soil alone.*

The manufacture of corn, wheat, barley, oats, hay, potatoes, pork, beef, butter, cheese, wool, can be reduced to an exact science. The laws of chemical affinity, of vegetable and animal vitality, are uniform and easy to be understood, so far as successful agriculture is concerned. One of these laws is, that no man nor vegetable can possibly make *anything* out of *nothing*. Another is, that one simple substance, like carbon, cannot be transformed into another simple element, like nitrogen. Clay cannot supply the place of sand, nor sand of clay.

Suppose you have the materials to produce fifty good crops in your now fertile soil: when those materials are worked up and sent to distant parts, where will the largely increased population of the State go for food and clothing? Do you say, to the West? But what right has the present generation to consume and destroy the natural fertility of God's bountiful earth, to the serious injury of those who are to succeed them?

By every principle of common justice and philanthropy, we should augment the natural productiveness of the soil at least 4 per cent. per annum, or double its fruits in 25 years.—*Dr. Lee, in Genesee Farmer.*

TO IMPROVE THE SOIL.

To improve a soil, is as much as to say that we seek to modify its constitution, its physical properties, in order to bring them into harmony with the climate and the nature of the crops that are grown. In a district where the soil is too clayey, our endeavor ought to be, to make it acquire to a certain extent the qualities of light soils. Theory indicates the means to be followed to effect such a change: it suffices to introduce sand into soils that are too stiff, and to mix clay with those that are too sandy. But these recommendations of science, which, indeed, the common sense of mankind had already pointed out, are seldom realized in practice, and only appear feasible to those who are entirely unacquainted with rural economy. The digging up and transport of the various kinds of soil, according to the necessities of the case, are very costly operations, and I can quote a particular instance in illustration of the fact. My land at Bechelbronn is generally strong, (clay.) Experiments on a small scale showed that an addition of sand improved it considerably. In the middle of the farm there is a manufactory which accumulates such a quantity of sand that it becomes troublesome. Nevertheless, I am satisfied that the improvement by means of sand would be too costly. A piece of sandy soil, purchased at a very low price, after having been suitably improved by means of clay, cost its proprietor much more than the price of the best land in the country. Great caution is necessary in undertaking any improvement of the soil in changing suddenly its nature. Improvement ought to take place gradually and by a course of husbandry the necessary tendency of which is to improve the soil. Upon stiff clayey land we put dressings and manures which tend to divide it, to lessen its cohesion, such as ashes, turf, long manure, &c. But the husbandman has not always suitable materials at his command, and in this case, which is perhaps the usual one, he must endeavor to select such crops as are best suited to his soil. Autumn plowing of clayey lands is highly advantageous to them, by reason of the disintegrating effects of the ensuing winter frosts.—*Boussingault.*

☞Boussingault is both a distinguished chemist and a practical farmer; yet no farmer, we are assured, who has a clayey or a sandy soil, will be deterred, by the above remarks, from attempting to improve his sandy soil by the admixture of clay, if it be at hand, nor from improving his clayey soil by the admixture of sand, if it can be easily procured. In either case, we do not believe the operation would be *too costly*, as Boussingault asserts—and much experience in this country could be adduced in disproof of the assertion.—*N. E. Far.*

ADVANTAGE OF CRUSHING THE FOOD OF HORSES.

As I have just concluded the experiments you wished, I hasten to forward you the results, which are as follows:

Two horses in good health, in daily work and as nearly as possible equal in size and age, were selected for the experiment. They were each allowed 5 lbs. of oats and a sufficiency of good hay, of which they consumed about 17 lbs. per day each. The only difference in feeding consisted in one horse having the oats thoroughly crushed, and the other without crushing. On the fourth day of this mode of feeding, the solid excrements of each horse were examined. 100 parts of the dung of the horse fed on crushed oats were found to be deprived of all the nutritious matter contained in the food, and to consist of woody fibre, mixed with the animal secretions and some salts; while 100 parts of the dung from the horse fed on uncrushed oats, were found to contain 1-4 per cent. of nutritive matter, consisting of starch and gluten, which had not been acted on by the stomach, mixed with the ordinary constituents of the solid excrements of the animal—this arising from the inability of the horse to perform perfect mastication, and must vary with circumstances, such as age and rapidity of feeding. The same horses were then fed with hay, cut and uncut. At the expiration of the third day, the excrements were examined, but no chemical difference in their composition was detected; the food in both instances was found to be equally exhausted of its nutritive matter. But the shorter period occupied by the horse in filling its stomach, and consequently greater amount of rest obtained, and the prevention of waste, by cutting it into chaff, are advantages which require no illustration from me.—*A. Gyde, in London Agricul. Gaz.*

Potatoes.—Ezekiel Rich, in the Genesee Farmer, speaking of potato culture, says: "It is a maxim with me, founded on both nature and reason, that where there is placed the most manure, there is needed the most water. How does it seem, then, I ask, in the name of common sense, to put the manure in the hole, and then by hilling up, shed off the water from the very place where you caused it to be the most needed?"

Of the rot, he says:

"With regard to the late disease of the potato in this country, I have made very many and strict inquiries in different parts of the land, and have finally come to the [conclusion, that it is an epidemic upon that plant, as sometimes upon the people, not yet accounted for upon any known principles of nature."

We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, that a kind of caterpillar called the measuring worm, *(Geometria Defoliara,)* is devastating the orchards in that vicinity, at a sad rate.

From the American Agriculturist.

DRAINING LAND.

I propose to note a few facts, the result of my own observation and experience, on a subject which I conceive to be of vital importance to the farmer's interest. Everybody knows that *standing water is death to all useful vegetation in this climate:* this fact I hold to be sufficient proof of the utility of draining. The draining of marshes, swamps and low meadow land, tends, also, to ameliorate the climate of a country, and render it more healthy, and the influences of the atmosphere more favorable.

To reap advantages from draining, like other branches of farming, it must be well done. Cut good, wide, deep ditches into the subsoil, if there is descent enough to carry all the water off, but by no means so deep that you form a tank to hold water. If your neighbor's land is higher than yours, cut a deep ditch along the line fence, if practicable, and parallel with it, and thus arrest water that would otherwise flow on you, and irrigate land that would be better without it. Abandon the idea that by cutting so many ditches here and there, you are wasting just so much land: this impression is decidedly erroneous. By drying the remainder, you render it more light and porous, easier of cultivation, and consequently more productive.

In the month of July last, I observed from my window two mowers cutting a small lot of coarse bog grass, on land so wet that they could not keep dry feet. They complained of the crop as hardly worth the cutting, except perhaps for yard litter, or very ordinary cow fodder. Now I happen to know that this very identical spot of ground was thoroughly and effectually drained a few years ago, a good deep ditch being cut entirely around it; and that season and the one following, the most valuable crops of grass were taken from it I ever knew before or since. But you ask, "Why has no good crop come from it since?" I will tell you. The draining was done, and I am satisfied, *well* done; but this is not always sufficient. If farmers would be permanently benefited by draining land, they must keep the ditches well cleared out, that the water may not only pass off, but pass off quickly; and after a ditch is well opened, a little labor every season will suffice to keep it so. Now, in the above instance, the ditches were never opened but once, consequently they soon became filled up again; and the trouble is, the owner would rather *drain his glass of brandy* than his meadow, which kind of *draining* he understands perfectly; but, allow me to add, that kind of draining wont answer for farmers, and if he had as effectually drained his meadow, a large increase of good hay would annually have been added to his store.

Draining has done wonders for me, and I only wish the anti "book farmers" and all doubting minds could visit my nursery, and *see* it, instead of hear tell of it. A few years ago, I came into possession of a few acres of a cold, neglected, stiff clay soil, with a retentive yellow clay subsoil, so wet that we often could not even *plow* the ground until many of our neighbors had *planted* theirs. A very uninviting spot for a nursery, you will say. It really was; but as it was 'the *best* I had, I had to make the *best* of it, and if every farmer would make the *best* of what he has, we should have far less complaining, less discontent, and less of the "western mania."

I soon conceived the necessity of thorough and complete draining this wet field, and accordingly employed two hands and one head, which were *my own*, and set to work, cutting good wide ditches all around and through it, and set it to "bleeding at every pore"—making "blind ditches" of those that ran across the lot, that I might plow over them. The result is, that I have now healthy and thrifty fruit trees growing on land that was much of it wet bog holes, and we are enabled to cultivate it in good season, weeks earlier than ever before. A single fact will show the importance of draining such land. One ditch runs directly through a low marshy bog-hole (that was,) cut deep into the subsoil, the pores of which were filled with water, and the deeper I went the more the water would ooze out. This very spot is now quite dry and mellow, beautiful to work in, and is the richest spot of ground in the whole nursery. My neighbor's land, which joins me, is higher than mine, and sloping towards it: consequently all the surface water is washed from his upon mine. This communication I cut off by making a ditch near and parallel with the line-fence; this answers the desired purpose, and is a benefit to both of us. His land is so peculiarly situated that he can drain to little purpose, unless he turns his drains into mine, which have a free outlet. This I cheerfully allow him to do, and he is now draining to some extent, and intends to do much more.

I do not conceive it necessary to lay down any very definite rules on paper, for draining land; as the length, breadth, or depth of a ditch; the direction in which it should run, &c. Every farm is differently situated. One is high ground, perhaps, best suited for blind drains; another is low ground, and suited for open ditches. A certain course pursued on one farm, will not answer for another. Every farmer in this, as well as everything else, should exercise his own judgment, and adapt his efforts to circumstances. W. D.

Morristown, N. J.

REFUSE OF THE GARDEN.

One of the most important things to be attended to in a garden, is that of saving every atom of vegtables that can be scraped together. The stems of peas and beans, the mowings of grass, the cuttings and prunings from trees and shrubs, the fallen leaves, should be as carefully preserved, to be returned to the ground, as if they were the richest manure. In some instances, this refuse may be dug into the ground at once in its green state; in others, it may be thrown into a proper place to decompose, and the decomposition be assisted by the means of other applications.

The objection made by some to digging in the refuse in its green state, has been, chiefly, the liability to nourish instead of destroying the various eggs of the pests which annoy them, and that by throwing the refuse in a heap to rot, a good deal of this is destroyed.

The refuse of a garden has been undervalued, or rather not valued at all, up to a very recent period; for, even outside market gardens in the vicinity of London, there have been seen large quantities of cabbage and brocoli leaves, and vegetable waste of all kinds, thrown there to be taken by any one who cared for it, and removed by cottagers for their pigs and cows, or perhaps for the very purpose to which the gardener ought to have applied them—the manuring of the ground.

Self-manuring, as it has been called, has been of late the subject of experiment in many places, and has been written and talked of by many as if it were a novelty, though we have been in the habit of using every description of waste, not only for the garden, but on the field where it came from. Thus, potato vines have been dug in where the potatoes came off; cabbage leaves, turnip, carrot and parsnip tops have been dug in where the crops were grown; the cuttings of currant and gooseberry bushes have been chopped up and dug in between the bushes; and strawberry clearings have been used between the rows of plants, as the only dressing they had. While these matters rotted slowly, they kept the ground open, and as they decomposed, they enriched it.

The finest piece of strawberries we ever saw, was in a celebrated market-gardener's ground at Deptford, where the trimmings were always dug in. We have unquestionable evidence that in some places on the continent, where vines are cultivated, the leaves and clippings are carefully forked in about the roots as a dressing for the next year.

We do not mean to infer that this dressing is sufficient in all cases, because the bulk which goes away in the crop has always had something from the soil; though we deny that it has taken anything near the quantity of matter found in it, because we have mentioned, and have proved by experiment, that much of the contents of any crop, no matter what, is taken from the water and the atmosphere. But let us mention one application which has never failed us—the leaves of trees laid on pink beds, pansy beds, and autumn planted ranunculuses, and other subjects which are the better for protection, will almost always rot by spring, and if then forked into the ground carefully without damaging the roots, will be found an excellent dressing; protecting all winter, and nourishing as they rot. And it is well known that where leaves are allowed to rot into mould, there is not a more efficacious dressing.—*London Horticul. Mag.*

COAL ASHES AS MANURE.

I observed in your last paper an article on the use of coal ashes. I have tried them in various ways, and find them a good manure, particularly on heavy clayey soil. Put a good coat of coal ashes on such soil and it will make the soil light and mellow—more so than any thing I ever tried. There are pieces of grass in this place where top-dressing with stable manure seemed to have little or no effect; but a coat of coal-ashes acted like magic, and produced two large crops in a season. I believe it a good manure for almost any kind of soil. Our Alms House farm collects all the manure from the streets in the city, and there is an abundance of coal-ashes among it; and the keeper informs me that the more ashes the better the manure. I was told the other day by one of our principal hotel keepers, when I applied to him for his ashes, that he had sold them all to a farmer in Farmington, who had to cart them about ten miles, and no man would be fool enough to cart them so far, if they were not of great value.

We have had a long and severe drought, so much so that our hay crop will be light. Our uplands, where we have cut two tons to the acre, will not yield us this season one ton. We will not have more than half a crop, if we do that. If it were not for our meadows, which are annually overflowed, we should have but a sorry crop, I assure you. The old crop is all gone, and as there will be none left over, hay will command a good price. Those who are fortunate enough to have a few loads left on hand, will do well to hold on to it. Our other crops are from fair to middling.—*Conn. Cor. of Brooklyn Gaz.*

UNREASONABLE COMPLAINTS.

There are too many persons in the community who would render themselves and those about them unhappy, by complaining of the past and foreboding evil for the future. To them, the weather is always unpropitious—too wet or too dry, too hot or too cold. Every day—every change has its note of murmuring. Such persons speak as if they regarded all the wise dispensations of a merciful Providence, as the devices of an enemy, calculated only to work them injury. We have had two weeks of warm, dry weather. What says neighbor Grumble on this? "Opppressively hot—ground all parched up—vegetation suffers tremendously. We shall have no hay this year—pastures will fail—cattle will starve! Never knew it so hot and dry before at this season of the year." Well, we have a change—a powerful rain—several days of cloudy weather—and quite cool: are you satisfied now? "What weather! need mittens and an overcoat—nothing can grow, it is so cold—the ground is so wet it cannot be worked—we shall have a cold, unfruitful season." And these ungrateful and distrustful strains are continued throughout the season, let what will come.

Let us look to the past. From the creation, the various vicissitudes of day and night, and summer and winter, and seed-time and harvest, have taken place without failure or real imperfection; and while the earth remains, we are assured that these necessary and beneficial changes shall continue. Rains and dews have been sent upon the just and upon the unjust—the earth has yielded her increase and the prudent and industrious have been blessed with food and plenty from her store. How *few* the unfruitful seasons compared with the fruitful! How limited the extent and duration of the severest famines! How much more human suffering can be traced to idleness, ignorance and crime, than we can refer to unavoidable natural evils! Providence has ever been better to man than he has been to himself or his brother man.

How many seasons, within the remembrance of the oldest inhabitants now living, can be pointed out, when good crops of some kind or other have not been, or could not have been, raised in this State, by judicious and skilful management? We may venture to say that there have been but very few, indeed if any such seasons.

For twentyfive years past, we may say that every season good crops of some kind have been raised, while other crops have been cut off. And we may expect it will be so in the future. In time past, industry and skill have been rewarded, and the same will unquestionably hold true for time to come. Then away with this miserable and worse than useless croaking and complaining about the weather, the season, and the crops.

We know that crops often turn out poorly; but we shall not find the weather or the season at fault so often as many seem to suppose. Crops are more frequently injured or ruined for want of suitable fences—they are overrun with weeds—the land is not properly dressed or cultivated—the crop is not adapted to the soil, or the soil to the crop—the land may have been exhausted by injudicious cropping, or the proper rotation may not have been observed. We may attribute most failures to some of these causes. These things may be remedied—here complaints may do good. Let the farmer who is disappointed in his crop ascertain the true cause of the failure, and then let him complain earnestly and loudly, to *him* whose business it was to prevent these failures.—*Maine Far.*

From the Maine Farmer.

"WHAT SHALL WE EAT, AND WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?"

The summer season tries the physical powers of man vastly more than the winter, when less labor is performed, and there is less exhaustion of fluid than in summer, because of the increased expenditure of fluid by perspiration, &c. It is therefore important to pay attention to the nature of the food and drink which is used to keep up the supply of animal power.

The observing and very sensible editor of the American Agriculturist, has a seasonable article on this subject. He says that "the lean of venison, beef, mutton, pork, ham and shoulders, is the best meat for this purpose, (producing the greatest degree of muscular strength.) Next comes veal, poultry, and the drier kinds of fish. Side pork is too fat and gross, and should be avoided as much as possible during the summer season. It is decidedly better to eat meat fresh; salted, it makes one so thirsty that he is apt to overload his stomach with drink, and thus become heavy and sluggish.

Oatmeal is undoubtedly the best for bread; but Americans are not accustomed to it, and prefer wheat; then rye, with both of which a slight quantity of Indian meal should be mixed. We have heard barley bread much vaunted, yet as we have had little experience in it, and that not of the most favorable kind, we do not recommend it, and if we did, we doubt whether our farmers would consider it fit for their tables. [*We* have partaken of barley bread—hot cakes—at a farm-house in Maine, which we considered super-excellent.—N. E. Far.] Oatmeal cakes we have often eaten, and relish them highly. Of vegetables, beans and peas stand far higher than any other within our experience. Mealy potatoes come next on the muscular list; but most of the other kinds of vegetables are too watery, and should be eaten sparingly during the hard-working season. Cheese is good, especially that made from skim-milk, as it abounds more in caseine than any other. Milk is not solid enough for hard work.

Drink.—The best drink we ever found to quench thirst, was water slightly sweetened with sugar, and then made a little tart with pure cider vinegar. It is also one of the most healthful drinks."

Tobacco Culture in Connecticut.—A correspondent of the Brooklyn Gazette says: "Tobacco is getting to be a great article in agriculture all along the valley of the Connecticut, and it is said there is no land in the world that will produce so good, and as much per acre, as our land will. We do not work as the Virginians do: here we manure high, and do our work *ourselves*—all *free* labor. I have about three acres growing for the first trial, and if it proves a good crop, I shall continue the cultivation of it."

Grass in Maine.—Grass does not promise quite such an abundant crop of hay as we had last year, and it will be later in the cutting. Many old fields and some new ones were injured by the winter. The warm weather and the seasonable showers are bringing it forward very well, and we shall probably have a fair crop.—*Maine Far.*

The Philadelphia papers say that the cherries in the markets there are filled with worms.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, June 28, 1845.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

The President of the Society, M. P. Wilder, Esq., presented for the second time this season, a large basket of *Swainstone's Seedling* Strawberries, which prove to be, in flavor, extra first rate. The specimens of the Deptford Pine, by Mr Wilder, were very large, but not quite ripe. We reserve our opinion of this variety until next week, when we expect to taste other and riper berries. Col. W. also exhibited specimens of the Bigarreau Princesse, do. Gabaulis and Belle d' Orleans Cherries—the latter variety very sweet and tender, but not first rate.

Benj. Rodman, Esq., of New Bedford, at the request of Mr Wm. Gordon, of that place, sent us specimens of two Seedling Strawberries. The largest and pale colored variety, which we call No. 1, is in size large, very juicy, but too acid. No. 2, pine-apple shaped, color rich, some of the berries in flavor nearly first rate. We should like to see further specimens.

The Messrs. Hovey presented further specimens of their well known and very superior Seedling Strawberry, and also a few berries of their Seedling Strawberry No. 2, which possesses considerable merit, but is not superior to their old and very excellent variety.

By Mr Josiah Richardson, of Cambridgeport, a basket of very fine specimens of Hovey's Seedling Strawberries.

By Mr D. Haggerston, from the Grapery of J. P. Cushing, of Watertown, extra large bunches of the Syrian and Poonah Grape.

By Mr James Nugent, gardener to Mrs. Howard, Brookline, good specimens of the Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, and Miller's Burgundy. (?)

By John Fisk Allen, Esq., of Salem, six varieties of Grapes, three of Peaches, and some fine ripe Figs.

David Roberts, Esq., of Salem, presented two large baskets of Roberts' Red Heart Cherries, from the original tree, which prove to be a very good variety.

By Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton, some fine specimens of Manning's Mottled Cherries, (good,) and also several boxes of fine Strawberries.

Mr Otis Johnson, of Lynn, presented some fine specimens of Cooledge's Favorite Peach, and heart-shaped Bigarreau Cherries.

The Peaches by Mr Allen and Mr Johnson were highly colored, very beautiful, and in flavor very delicious. Mr Allen removes the glasses entirely from his peach house, and thereby gives the natural flavor and richness to his fruit.

By F. G. Faxon, Roxbury, some Methven Scarlet Strawberries: the specimens were large, but the flavor, when compared with some of the new varieties, can only be classed among the inferior kinds.

By Mr Geo. Walsh, of Charlestown, two seedling Cherries; also, Belle de Choisy (?) and a var. name unknown, of very handsome appearance and high flavor.

By Mr Josiah Gilmore, Newton, Ox Heart Cherries. For the Committee, S. WALKER, *Chm'n.*

Vegetables.—From Capt. J. Lovett, Beverly, several heads of Turkey head Lettuce, large, fine, and of excellent quality.

From Capt. F. W. Macondry, a basket of a new Chili string Bean, which appeared fine.

W. B. KINGSBURY, *Chm'n.*

A LITTLE FARM WELL TILLED.

The greatest obstacle to the improvement of agriculture in New England, is the propensity of the farmer—the *mania*, I might call it—*to own more land than he can till to advantage.* And it is thus that we see scattered over the country, large tracts of sterile, unproductive land, which, under good cultivation, would yield bountiful and valuable crops. Not only the dictates of sound philosophy, but numerous facts drawn from experience, are constantly and loudly calling upon the farmer, from every quarter—*occupy a small farm, and cultivate it well.*

This great truth is already beginning to be understood in other countries, and is attended with corresponding advantages. The densest population in Europe may be found in Flanders and Lombardy, where the land is divided into small farms, and, being thoroughly tilled, produces abundant food for the inhabitants. And the experience of a quarter of a century in France proves, that by the occupation of the country under small working farmers, the land is producing one-third more food and supporting a population one-third greater, than when it was possessed in large masses.

The law is universal—it applies to every country—that the secret of success in agriculture consists in the thorough cultivation of a small piece of ground. In almost every part of New England, one capital error runs through the whole system of farming. *A great deal of money is invested in land, and a very little is employed in its cultivation.* And it is sad to see the owner of a large farm pride himself on the number of acres he possesses, and undertake to cultivate them without sufficient means. Such a man has been happily compared to a merchant who expends all his capital in building for his own use a large and roomy store, and is afterwards seen gazing with complacency on his bare walls and empty shelves.

What a harrassed, unhappy being is usually the owner of such a farm! He has chalked out for himself a hard lot, and voluntarily entered on a state of servitude worse than Egyptian bondage. His work is never accomplished. His house is out of repair, his barn dilapidated, his cattle poor, his pastures overrun with bushes, and acres of land, which, under proper cultivation, might be made to yield rich harvests, are but little removed from barrenness, perhaps dotted with mullen, burdocks, thistles, or filled with sorrel, white-weed, and other noxious plants, which root out the grass, and eat up the life of the soil, without affording nourishment for man or beast. With his spirits depressed, and the worm of discontent knawing at his heart, with him there are no pleasant associations with the past—the present is full of anxiety, care, and hard labor—and a dark cloud rests upon the future. He reminds me of Hood's touching "Song of the Shirt"—and it may be well said or sung of him—

> Work—work—work!
> From weary chime to chime;
> Work—work—work!
> As prisoners work for crime:
> Plow, and harrow, and hoe,
> Hoe, and harrow, and plow,
> Till the heart is sick, and the arm benumb'd,
> And misery stamped on the brow.

Such a man has little reason to pride himself on his extensive possessions; and paradoxical as it may appear, he would, in nine cases out of ten, add to his riches as well as his enjoyment, by giving away one-half of them, at least. He is in the true sense of the word, miserably poor, in fact a slave; and when his eyes are opened to his real condition, it is no wonder that he is glad to emancipate himself, by selling his farm for what he can get, and escape, post haste, to Texas or Iowa.—*Extract from J. S. Sleeper's Address before the Worcester Agricul. Soc.*

From the American Agriculturist.

NEW ENGLAND EMIGRATION.

The spirit of emigration so rife in New England, tending as it has, within the last fifteen or twenty years, to concentrate the lands in the hands of a few, is producing a great and deleterious influence on the agricultural interests, and operating against those improvements which are advocated by all enlightened agriculturists of the present day. I have been led to this conclusion in viewing the half-cultivated and neglected land that abounds in almost every part of New England, and it has induced me to make a few suggestions on the subject of emigration, with the hope that some more experienced person may be disposed to examine it, and give his views of its effect on agriculture.

A large proportion of the young men of New England, who have been trained to agricultural pursuits, are leaving their homes and emigrating to the West in pursuit of a fortune. They look upon the West as an *El Dorado*, where everything is to be gained, and nothing can be lost. Go into any of our villages and ask, "Where are all your young men?" and the response will be, "Gone to the West: they could not be induced to stay at home and improve our 'worn-out lands,' when the West was open to them as a land flowing with milk and honey."

None can deny that the West holds out great inducements to the farmer who has become disheartened and tired of working the impoverished land of New England, in the cheapness and fertility of the soil; yet still I doubt whether these inducements overbalance the advantages, all things considered, a farm at the East possesses. Probably two-thirds of those who have emigrated West, could have made more money at home, with the same amount of labor and privation they there endure, if money be their object, If education and social privileges are brought into the account, the East possesses every advantage over the West. Here, the farmer has a ready market for all he can raise, at much higher prices than at the West; and as manufactories increase, the demand for farm products increases. The eastern farmer has an advantage in being able to purchase cheaper all he wishes to buy, in consequence of the saving of transportation. The agricultural products of the West must necessarily seek a distant market, and articles that cannot be produced there must be returned in exchange. The transportations, commissions, &c., thus operate as a bounty in favor of the East—forcing the western farmer to sell cheaper and buy dearer than the eastern. By reference to the prices of agricultural staples, I find that they are from 25 to 50 per cent. less at the West than at the East, so that though their crops are more abundant, they do not in fact realize as much in proportion for them; and when they add the cost of clearing the land, the difference in price of labor and agricultural implements, the heavy taxes for farm buildings, fences, roads, school-houses, churches, and other improvements that are necessary in all new States, emigrants will find their land has cost them nearly or quite as much as it does in the Eastern States.

The land in New England is not so poor and worn-out as many have been led to suppose. It has been cultivated for a long time, but is that a sufficient reason for its not yielding more abundantly? Old England has been much longer under cultivation, yet her farmers find no difficulty in producing the largest crops raised in any country, because they cultivate their land on scientific principles; when the farmers of New England do likewise, they will find their lands bringing forth abundantly. The sun shines as genially, and the showers are as abundant as they ever were. Large crops *have been* raised; what, then, is in the way of our farmers' success? It needs that the sons stay at home, and study theoretical and practical farming, with a determination that they will do their duty; then we should not hear the land evil spoken of, or so many complaints of the necessity of emigrating to make a living. Some of the farmers of Connecticut are now receiving from $400 to $500 per acre by the cultivation of tobacco, and other crops may be made to pay as well. [What are they?—*N. E. Far.*]

Another class of the sons of our farmers are not contented to gain their living by the sweat of their brow, but they must act (or rather *ape*) the *gentleman*—crowd our cities as clerks in stores, or in other occupations, which they consider more *genteel*, more *respectable* than farming. They look upon farming as degrading, instead of being, as the beloved Washington designated it, "the most healthful, the most useful, and the most noble employment of man." This ought not so to be. I trust that a brighter day will dawn upon us, when State and County agricultural societies are instituted throughout our land. The shows and meetings of these Societies tend to diffuse practical information among them, and incite them to study the best methods of using their manures, and what manures they should use on their different soils to produce the best crops, and such other agricultural information as they need, to ensure greater rewards for their labor.

S. C. CHARLES.

Middletown, Conn.

Pickling Eggs.—The farmers' dames in some parts of Hampshire, (Eng.) in their notable endeavors to turn everything to good account, have acquired much fame for pickling eggs, which, whilst they constitute a somewhat novel feature in the catalogue of condiments, are at the same time particularly relishing. When eggs are plenty, they take from four to six dozen of such as are newly laid, and boil them hard; then, divesting them of the shells, they place them in large-mouthed earthen jars, and pour upon them scalded vinegar, well seasoned with whole pepper, allspice, ginger, and a few cloves of garlic. When the pickle is cold, the jars are closed, and the eggs will be fit for use in the course of a month afterwards. The eggs thus treated, are held in high esteem by all the farm-house epicures in that part of England.

Be kind to the 'Birds.—It has been ascertained that a pair of little sparrows, with young to maintain, will destroy 3,360 caterpillars per week. We have no doubt that the birds of every country town destroy millions of insects, which, if left to grow to maturity, would devour all our grain, roots, and other crops.—*Amer. Agricul.*

Destroying Worms.—An infusion of the leaves of the common walnut, when poured upon the ground, brings the earth-worm immediately to the surface.

From the American Agriculturist.

REMEDY FOR DISEASED PEACH TREES.

Accident sometimes suggests a lucky thought, leading to useful experiments. A gentleman of observing mind in my neighborhood, Mr Robert P. Mills, was examining some young peach trees at a time when the *brine* in which walnuts for pickles had been soaked, was brought out of the house to be thrown away. He directed this to be poured on the body of a tree very much diseased and gummy, where the stem entered the ground below the surface. He then scraped away the earth around the body, forming a cup-like cavity, and without removing the exuded gum or the worms, poured the remainder of the brine, impregnated with the walnuts, into it, so as to immerse the wounded part of the stem. The wounds on the tree have healed, and it is now in a healthy state, while others of the same age near it, which were similarly affected, still remain diseased.

Whether the effect of the above experiment is to be attributed to the saturated solution of salt, or to the qualities imparted to it by the *white walnuts* soaked in it, or to both, can only be determined by experiments. But one thing I know: that while certain vegetables are fed upon, and even inhabited by certain worms, insects, flies and bugs, other vegetables are never disturbed, approached, or inhabited by these same creatures. Each race of insects and worms seems to be confined to certain genera of plants, while other plants may not only be offensive, but actually poisonous to them.

The green leaves of both the black and white walnut are, I know, extremely offensive to fleas, and to the flies of the woods and prairies, so annoying to cattle and horses in the summer months; and the outer rind of the young fruit possesses the same qualities as the green leaves and bark of the tree. If the odor or taste of plants, to which certain creatures have an *instinctive antipathy*, are artificially imparted to those on which they live or feed, it is rational to conclude that they would leave the individual plants thus treated, mistaking them for plants to which they have a natural aversion.

Now, many experiments made by the most distinguished botanists and persons skilled in vegetable physiology, have established the fact, that the *spongioles* [roots] of plants have no elective power of rejecting substances held in solution, and presented to them. The most active poisons, narcotics and acids, are absorbed by them, and enter the circulation. Vegetables as well as animals may be poisoned. The desideratum seems to be the discovery of substances for solution and absorption offensive to the creatures that injure the plant, and which will not be deleterious to the plant itself. Whether these conditions can be united, time and experiments must determine. All such problems are worthy of attempts to solve them.

JOHN LEWIS.

Llangollen, Ky., Feb. 5, 1845.

The suggestions of our correspondent we deem highly valuable, and on showing his manuscript to one of our friends, he determined at once on making some experiments with a view of testing the possibility of giving a series of plants and shrubs substances inimical to the creatures injuring them, but not injurious to the plants and shrubs themselves. This has been frequently done by English farmers in one instance, namely, soaking turnip seed in oil and sulphur. The first leaves of the turnip partake of this compound, and the smell or taste being inimical to the fly, it shoots up unmolested. Black and white walnut trees being disagreeable to flies, should induce the farmers to cultivate them as shade trees in their pastures. The hint is well worth adopting, and growing the soft-shell-bark hickory-nuts would be a profitable business. We have seen highly productive orchards of these trees in Connecticut, which were cultivated expressly for their fruit.—*Ed. Agricult.*

From the same.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

As I hear much said about the scab in sheep, I send you an account of the treatment of that disease in a flock of about 200, in 1834, that belonged to my father in New Hampshire. The flock had been diseased two years, and several remedies tried and failed. Many sheep died, and but few ewes raised their young. The cure was this: a decoction of tobacco and sulphur; 10 lbs. of good tobacco for 100 sheep, well mashed and steeped in about 16 gallons of water, to which was added 1 lb. sulphur.

Each sheep was taken and put upon a bench or form so fixed as to save the drippings of liquor from the washing, and rubbed with a hand-swab, made of some kind of cloth, wet in the decoction, being careful to moisten every part of the neck and body of the sheep. This was done immediately after shearing. The lambs also underwent the same washing; but the liquor was made a little weaker for them. The third day after washing, the sheep were salted with common salt, wet, and as much sulphur stirred in as would stick to the salt. The flock from this time began to gain, and the next season the fleeces from the same sheep were one-third heavier, and the lambs were healthy, and such seemed to be the benefit derived from the use of tobacco and sulphur, that it has been continued to this time, only the decoction is made weaker. It keeps the ticks from sheep, and as yet we have not been troubled with any disease in the flock.

P. W.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, June 21, 1845.

The President of the Society presented Cherries: Belle d' Orleans, Dr. Rivers' Early Amber Heart; Strawberries—Swainstone's Seedling. Our present opinion is, that this variety is first rate, and equal, if not superior, in flavor, to any other.

By Mr Manning, of Salem, Cherries—May Big. and Early Purple Griotte.

By J. F. Allen, of Salem, Grapes—Black Hamburg. Peaches—Grosse Mignonne, Early Crawford, Coolidge's Favorite, New Jersey Mignonne, and a free stone (?)—also, Figs.

By Otis Johnson, Lynn, Peaches—Coolidge's Favorite. Grapes—Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, and Zinfindal. All the Grapes were ripened in less than four months from the commencement of fire heat.

A. Aspinwall, of Brookline, extra fine specimens of Hovey's Seedling Strawberries.

E. Edes Bradshaw, Charlestown; six boxes of Hovey's Seedling Strawberries.

Capt. Robbins, S. Boston; Hovey's Seedling, Keen's Seedling, and Methven Strawberries.

Hovey & Co., Strawberries—Hovey's Seedling, Hovey's New Seedling, Keen's Seedling, and Methven.

Capt. Lovett, 2d, Beverly; Hovey's Seedling, Brewer's Emperor, Ross's Phœnix, and Virginia Strawberries.

Edgar K. Whitaker, Needham; Hovey's Seedling Strawberries.

Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport; Black Tartarian Cherries.

J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton; 3 baskets of Hovey's Seedling Strawberries.

Wm. Richardson, Cambridge; Hovey's Seedling and Virginia Strawberries.

Azel Bowditch, two boxes of Hovey's Seedling Strawberries.

James Nugent, Black Hamburg, Sweetwater, and Black Cluster Grapes.

Josiah Richardson, Hovey's Seedling and Virginia Strawberries.

Alex. McLennan, Hautbois and Prince Albert Strawberries.

J. Owen, Cambridge; Strawberries—White Wood, Virginia, and Hovey's Seedling.

Capt. Macondray, Strawberries—seedlings from the Wood and Virginia—of high flavor.

Hovey's Seedling, Ross's Phœnix, and Keen's Seedling, were among the best Strawberries exhibited. Prince Albert and Brewer's Emperor, have not proved to be equal to some other varieties.

The Seedling, by Capt. Macondray, (although not large,) is very sprightly, and will, we expect, be a favorite with those persons who like the Wood Strawberry. Swainstone's Seedling is among the very best, as it regards flavor. We hope to see other specimens of this variety.

For the Committee, S. WALKER, *Chm'n.*

SPARE THE BIRDS.

Birds are the farmer's friends, and not only manifest their friendship by giving him the cheerful music of their notes, but by checking the increase of his enemies of the insect creation. When undisturbed, they forage daintily upon their favorite insect food. The benefit which they thus confer, is incalculably greater than the trifling loss of the grain which they claim as their share. Even the blackbird, which is generally regarded with an evil eye as an unmitigated pest of the grain field, we learned in our farming days, to look upon with complacency, when we observed how fast his busy bill picked up worms and bugs from the furrow. We even conceived a kind of friendship for the rogue as he grew more tame and familiar from impunity. His merry hop, and the half roguish, half timid glance of the eye, cast up now and then, at us as we followed the plow, the gourmand relish with which he caught up the nice tit-bits of the furrows, won upon our good nature, and we became friends to all the fraternity. And afterwards, when they alighted upon the wheat heads, and began to take that which we would fain have reserved, we came to consider it but a just hire for their services—and, so long as their contributions were only levied with reasonable moderation, they were seldom disturbed.

Some German State, (we forget which,) tried an experiment on this point, by offering a premium for small birds, destroyers of grain and fruit. They were slain without mercy, and the consequence was, that the insects increased to such a degree as to prove infinitely more destructive than the birds against which war had been waged They were glad to give the birds their wonted license, and these, upon being suffered to increase, speedily abated the nuisance.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Don't let your cattle and sheep go without salt.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1845.

NEW POST OFFICE REGULATIONS. By the new Post Office law, now in operation, single letters may be sent any distance under 300 miles for 5 cents—over 300 for 10 cents. The weight of a single letter must not exceed *half an ounce*. A correspondent of an exchange paper, has made the following calculations, which will be useful to our readers. We may send *as a single letter:*—

1. One and a half sheets of letter paper, sealed with wax or wafer.
2. One sheet of do. with large or small envelope; wax or wafer.
3. One sheet of foolscap, with small envelope, sealed with wafer.
4. One sheet of letter paper, with a quarter eagle ($2 50) enclosed, and secured with wax, and the letter sealed with wax.
5. Half a sheet of letter paper, or light foolscap, with a half eagle enclosed, secured and sealed with wafer.
6. A sheet of letter paper may contain a dime and a half, or a half sheet may contain a quarter of a dollar.
7. A sheet of letter paper may enclose 7 bank notes and be sealed with wax; or 3 bank notes, and the whole in an envelope.

Remittances, *not exceeding ten dollars*, at any *one time*, may be made as follows:—A subscriber owes us two or eight dollars, which he wishes to remit us. He will pay this amount to the Post Master *in his own town*, and take his *receipt* for it, as money paid him on *our* account. He will then send that *receipt*, enclosed in a letter, *to us*. We pass it to the Post Master in Boston, and get the money for it. This arrangement does away with nearly the whole risk of making remittance, and puts every subscriber in possession of "suitable funds" for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENT OF VOL. XXIV.

With this number, the NEW ENGLAND FARMER enters on the 24th year of its existence. Compared with other American agricultural periodicals, it may be said to have lived to an advanced age, and while it is far from being superannuated, we may be allowed to express the hope that, in the estimation of its patrons, it has not lost a material degree of its youthful vigor and usefulness.

We have little to add in relation to the occasion, other than to thank those who have contributed to the interest of our pages in time past, by their communications, and to invite a continuance of their favors, *pro bono publico*. We would thank those, likewise, who have patronized *and paid* us, and urgently request those who are indebted for the paper—and they are many—to settle forthwith. We earnestly request that this call may not go unheeded. We shall shortly send bills to those who owe us, and trust that, in common justice, they will be promptly paid. It will be seen by the provisions of the new postage law, given above, that remittances may be made to us free of expense.

THE PUBLISHERS.

SULPHURIC ACID.

Mr Breck—I have noticed in your columns recently, extracts from English papers intended to show the great advantage which results from the new discovery of dissolving bones in sulphuric acid, for manure. I am not disposed to call in question the great utility of the process, *if* its effects are so marvellous as represented; though I cannot readily see what property this sulphuric acid possesses, that can cause it to act so favorably on the soil. Perhaps some of your chemical friends can enlighten me on this point. But my present object is only to say, by way of caution to any one who may be disposed to test this new process of manuring, and who is ignorant of the nature of sulphuric acid, (better known as *oil of vitriol*,) that, to use a Yankeeism, it is *tarnation pesky* dangerous stuff to handle—and I, for one, would not meddle with it in any case. However, I do not know that this caution is necessary, and do not presume there is much probability that any of our farmers will be inclined to try the new process, even if the bones and the vitriol could readily be had.

Let us make the best of our *old fashioned* manures, and increase them in amount as best we can; and I think we shall have no need of calling in the aid of such a dangerous agent as oil of vitriol, even though (as represented) it will make *three* bushels of bone manure as effective as *sixteen* without it—a result which I can wish all may realize who are inclined to test the new process.

Let me add that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the properties of sulphuric acid, to warrant me in saying anything for or against it *as a fertilizer*—but that it is a dangerous thing to handle, is generally known, and, I presume, indisputable.

Yours, with respect, S. S.

PROTECTION OF PLANTS AGAINST INSECTS.

We would commend to the notice of our readers, the article from the American Agriculturist, on another page, headed "Remedy for Diseased Peach Trees." The facts and suggestions therein advanced, strike us as being important. Will some one who has an opportunity this season, test the efficacy of the walnut steep on turnips, or any other crop that may yet be planted, and inform us of the result? The steep may be prepared from the leaves of the walnut tree or from the outer rind of the young nut. It is well known—or deserves to be, and practiced too—that by applying walnut liquor to the most sensitive and exposed parts of horses and cattle before leaving the stable in the morning, they will be saved the annoyance and torment of flies during the day. It is believed, from observation, that all insects have an instinctive aversion for the juice of the walnut—very few will even come near the tree. If, without endangering their germinating powers, seeds of our most exposed crops may be soaked in a strong walnut steep, we are disposed to think it will operate to protect the young plants from attack by insects. If this has ever been tried, we are not aware of it.

FOWLS.

If you keep your fowls shut up, instead of permitting them the enjoyment of their natural right of roaming abroad, you should see that they are supplied with all those "creature comforts" which they find when at liberty—as gravel pebbles, water, animal food, sand or ashes to dust themselves with, &c. They will pay you well for such provisions for their comfort—and if not provided for them, they are very unwise if they pay you anything. There is profit to be derived from fowls—but to get it, you must not slight them in attention to their wants.

Strawberry Culture at the West.—In Kentucky and Ohio, the raising of strawberries is done on a large scale, patches of five and ten acres being frequently devoted to this delicious fruit. Some market gardeners have twenty acres each in strawberries. In the Cincinnati market, awhile since, there were 235 bushels of this fruit on sale in one day. The price there is usually three or four cents a quart. Here in Boston, when strawberries are down to ninepence a quart, it is thought a low price, and "the *lower* ten thousand" then have a taste of the luxury.

A man in Nashua has a cucumber seventeen inches long. When the galvanic process of growing vegetables gets fairly under way, instead of purchasing cucumbers singly, we shall have to ask the market-man for so many *yards* of cucumber.—*Mail.*

In little Delaware, there are two thousand acres of land devoted to peach orchards.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 28, 1845.

From M. P. Wilder, Esq., President of the Society, a large display of Roses in variety; Verbenas, Lilies, &c. Col. Wilder also exhibited two pot plants in bloom; seedling Lilies from Lancifolium album, with various crosses. He observes of them, "that from the habit and character of these specimens, being closely allied to L. speciosum, there can be no doubt but that the latter was one of the parents." These two beautiful specimens, we are happy to learn, are from among 400 seedling plants from the same stock, now in growth, and the first that have bloomed. They are highly fragrant, and the most exquisitely beautiful of the Lily tribe.

From Prof. Jackson, Union College, Schenectady, (a corresponding member,) Rubifolia Roses, Beauty of the Prairie, Baltimore Belle, Perpetual Pink, Pallida, &c., all Mr Feast's Roses, and considering the distance they had been transported, were fresh and excellent specimens of these fine varieties.

From Hovey & Co., a very fine show of Roses, in great variety; among them white and red Mosses, Baltimore Belle, Queen of the Prairies, (fine,) Perpetual Pink, Pallida, &c.; Smith's Scarlet Geranium, Scarlet King, a fine specimen of a seedling Pelargonium, Verbenas, fine Pansies, &c. A beautiful specimen pot plant of Achimenes picta, in bloom, very elegant, and a variety of cut flowers.

From Messrs. Breck & Co., a large stand of cut flowers, among them a fine show of Roses, in var.; Lilies, in var.; Pæonies, Pinks, Carnations, Campanulas, Digitalis, Delphinium in var., silene, dianthus, barbata, monkshood, Spiræas, &c., and a beautiful specimen of Cypripedium spectabilis.

From the Messrs. Winship, two new Spiræas, Nutans and Aretien, very fine; Lilies, delphiniums, clematis; Roses, white and red Moss, Unique, Mad. Laffay, Rubifolia superba, Queen, Rivers's Mrs Elliot, Prudence, Russelia, Boursault elegans, and many others. A large double bouquet, a variety of flowering shrubs, and herbaceous plants.

From Sam'l Walker, fine bouquets, and a variety of Roses, among them the Prairie and the Cabbage Rose, and branches of Mad. Duprez, on one of which there were 66 buds, on another 45, on shoots of the present year's growth; also, a var. of cut flowers.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Dahlias, Ansell's Unique and Striata formosissima; Roses, Beauty of the Prairie, Baltimore Belle, Mirabile, Gloria d' France, Episcopal, Unique, and others; Amaryllis formosissima, Nereum splendens, Delphinium sinensis, digitalis, alba and purpurea; Spiræas, var. lilium; Larkspurs, Dianthus, Canterbury Belle, Honeysuckles, Scarlet Lychnis, and other cut flowers; two large and twelve small bouquets.

From Wm Kenrick, one large and four mantel bouquets, and a fine basket of flowers, of rare kinds, tastefully combined by Miss Russell; Roses, Pansies, Pæonies, and a variety of other showy cut flowers.

From Edw'd Allen, 7 pots seedling Calceolarias, in var.; a good specimen of Dahlia, var. Indispensable, white, in a small pot; fine plants in pots of Gloxinia speciosa, Gesneria, and Ixora Coccinea, all good specimens.

From J. T. Buckingham, Roses, Delphiniums, Larkspurs, Campanulas, and a good variety of fine cut flowers.

From Orr N. Towne, three Fuchsias, in good bloom, in pots.

From S. R. Johnson, a fine display of Roses in variety—among them, fine specimens of D'Arcole: Lilies, Delphiniums, &c.

From Azel Bowditch, pot plants, three Fuchsias, three pots of fine Carnations, and a large plant of Hoya carnosa, in bloom.

From Augustus Aspinwall, a large show of Roses, in great variety, embracing many of the best varieties.

From J. A. Kenrick, Roses, Beauty of the Prairie, Rhododendron maximum, and Magnolia macrophylla, all fine.

From a lady of New Bedford, by Col. Hatch, two wreaths, one composed of running Roses, the other of Laurel and Oak leaves, very prettily put together.

For the Committee, H. W. DUTTON.

☞Fruit report on 3d page.

DITCHES.—See that your open ditches are free from obstructions. It is folly to cut drains and then permit them to be inoperative for want of clearing out—a neglect too commonly witnessed.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending June 29.

June, 1845.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 23	63	77	68	S.E.
Tuesday, 24	66	84	69	S.
Wednesday, 25	61	70	68	N.
Thursday, 26	56	75	71	W.
Friday, 27	60	75	68	N. W.
Saturday, 28	60	75	65	N. W.
Sunday, 29	61	64	56	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 30, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 570 Beef Cattle, 30 Cows and Calves, 1400 Sheep and 620 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—We quote to correspond with last week—a few Extra, $6,00. First quality, $5,50 a 5,75. Second quality, $5. Third quality, $4,50 a 5,00.

Cows and Calves.—Sales $18, $22,50, $28 and $30.

Sheep.—Lambs from $1,50 to 2. Old Sheep from $2 to 2,50.

Swine.—Small pigs from 5 to 6. Old hogs 4 a 4 1-4. At retail, from 4 to 6 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 25 a 0 00 per bushel. Red Top 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 7½ to 8c.—Southern, 6½ a 7c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The arrivals of Grain, during the past week have been small, and prices have slightly improved.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 50 a 52—Southern, round yellow, 49 a 50—Southern flat yellow, 46 a 48—do. do. white 44 a 45—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 65 a 70—do. Southern, 60 a 65—Oats, Southern, 00 a 00 — Northern do. 37 to 40—Beans, per bushel 1 12 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 24 a 26—Bran, 17 a 18.

FLOUR. The transactions of the week past present but little variation in prices compared with the previous report.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 75 a 0 00—do. wharf, $4 62 a 4 75—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 37 a 0 00 — Fredericksburg, low l'd new $4 62½ a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf, 4 62 a 4 75—Georgetown, $4 75 a 4 87—Extra do. 5 25 a 0 00—Richmond Canal, $4 75 a 0 00—do. City, $6 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $4 75 a 5 00—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 62 a 4 68— do fancy brands, $4 75 a 5 12—Ohio, via Canal, $4 25 a 4 43—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 25 a 3 31—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 12 a 2 25.

PROVISIONS. There has been an active demand for Pork during the past week, for vessels' use and the home trade, and some speculative movements at prices rather below the last quotations.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $9 50 a 10 00—Navy—$8 75 a 9 25.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $6 00 a 6 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $14 50 a 15 00—do Clear $13 75 a 14 00 do. Mess, $12 50 a 13 00—do Prime $10 37 a 10 75—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store. uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8 a 8½—do South and Western, 8 a 8½— Hams, Boston, 8½ a 0 —Southern and Western, 7½ a 8—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 5 a 7—do new milk, 7½ a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

The market for this article is in a quiet state; but few sales have been made since our last review.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 43 c.—American full blood, do 37 a 38—Do. 3-4 do 35 a 36—Do. 1-2 do 32 a 33 -1-4 and common do 30 a 31 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22— Do. unwashed, 10 a 15 — Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 36 a 38—No. 1 do. do. do. 34 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 25—No. 3 do do do 14 a 17.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Nothing doing, except occasional small sales to consumers.

1st sort Mass. 1844, lb. 00 a 00 ; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 12 to 12½ per ton—Eastern Screwed $12 to 00.

EGGS, 12 to 14.

HAY TOOLS.

The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of Hay and Harvest Tools, which will be sold at low prices for cash, viz :

500 doz. Dunn's Scythes, also Taft & Sons, and other manufacturers.
100 doz. Bush Scythes.
50 " Cradle do.
50 " Sickles.
300 " Snaith's various sorts.
600 " Rakes do.
100 " Revolving Horse do.
200 " Hay Forks all sizes.
100 groce Austin's and other Rifles.
100 " Scythe Stones.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, June 10, 1845.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work ; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

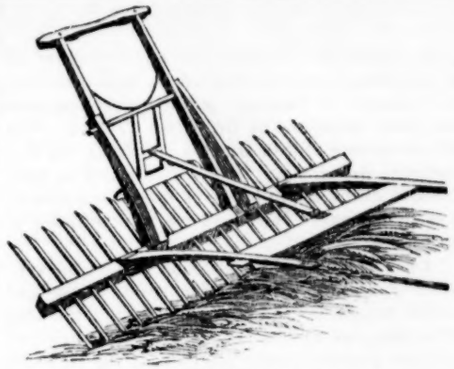
These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak ; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain. Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.



REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by
June 17. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan ; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO,
May 7.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Durham Bull, from the stock of G. Vail, Esquire, of Troy. A very fine animal, and now one year ten months old.

Also, a Bull Calf of the same stock, five months old,—may be seen at the Farm of John Clarke, sen , on the Worcester Turnpike, in Brookline April 15.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality ; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

NOTICE.

The full blood imported Ayrshire Bull WALLACE, (with pedigree complete,) will be at my farm in Chelsea, for a short time, for the use of a few Cows.

BEN. SHURTLEFF, Jr.
May 28, 1845.

IMPORTED LONG WOOL SHEEP FOR SALE,

One Leicester Buck and five Ewes, four have Lambs by their side, and one with Lamb. The above are pure blood and will make Sheep weigh 50 lbs. per quarter and upwards when fat. Will be sold low, as the owner is so situated that he cannot keep sheep.

Inquire at the New England Farmer office.
April 30.

SCYTHES, SNAITHS AND RIFLES,

Of the best descriptions, constantly on hand, at the New-England Agricultural Warehouse 51 and 52 North Market steet, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mammoth of Reptiles.—In the county of Washington, Alabama, not far from Mobile, the fossil remains of a monster in the animal creation have been discovered by Dr. Albert C. Roch. We find an account of it in Dr. R.'s words in the Mobile Daily Advertiser. It has been called by him, *Zeulondi Sillimanii*, in honor of Professor Silliman, of Yale College. Here follows a description of the monster:

"I have succeeded in bringing to light the very nearly complete skeleton of a most colossal and terrible reptile, that may be justly termed the king of the kings of reptiles. Its length is one hundred and four feet—the solid portions of the vertebræ are from 14 to 18 inches in length, and from 8 to 12 inches in diameter, each averaging 75 pounds in weight. Its greatly elongated jaws are armed with not less than forty incisor or cutting grinders. These teeth all fit into each other when the jaws are closed, and it is clear that the animal was of the carnivorous nature. The eyes were evidently large, and were prominently situated on the forehead, giving the animal the power of keeping a constant and vigorous watch for his prey. The body had members attached resembling paddles or fins, which in proportion to the size of the animal were small, and were doubtless intended to propel the body of this enormous creature through the water of those large rivers or seas, which it inhabited and frequented. Each of these paddles or fins is composed of 21 bones, which form in union, seven freely articulated joints. The ribs are of a very peculiar shape and exceedingly numerous. They are three times the thickness at the lower that they are at the upper extremity."

Extraordinary Sagacity of a Cat.—We have the following anecdote from an unquestionable source, and assure our readers that the statement may be relied on.

A gentleman of this city had two cats, related by the ties of mother and daughter—both of which were blessed with a litter of kittens at about the same time. Not many days after, the two mothers were observed sitting together in the shed, and intently eyeing each other, as if holding a consultation. After the lapse of several minutes thus spent, the younger cat returned to her kitten, only one having lived, and brought it to the older cat, which still kept her place. This kitten she placed directly before the mother, and then sat down not far from it. The two parents looked at each other for some time, when the older retreated, leaving the kitten where the other had placed it. The mother again took up her mewing offspring, and once more approached her recusant companion, when the same ceremony was repeated with similar effect. This occurred several times, when the elder cat, as if influenced by the mute appeal of the mother, took up the strange kitten thus forced upon her charity, conveyed it to where her own were deposited, and, to all appearances, adopted it as her own. The younger cat, having thus seen the object of her solicitude provided for, retired to her straw, where she was soon taken with a fit, and almost immediately died.

We leave it for naturalists to explain whether the invalid cat was aware of her speedy dissolution; or whether what we call instinct in the lower order of animals, does not approach very near to what is termed reason in the human species.—*New Haven Herald.*

Following Good Advice.—"John, did you leave Mr Jones's umbrella at his house?"

"No, ma," said John.

"And why did you not, my son? Did n't I tell you to?" said the mother.

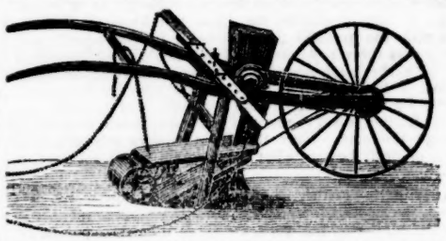
"Yes, ma," said John; "but did n't you tell me a little while ago, to keep something for a rainy day? and what better thing can I keep than an umbrella?"

A jury in the west of England, commiserating the case of a poor woman who was charged with a trifling theft, agreed to the following sapient verdict: "Not guilty—but we hope she wont do so again." This is about equal to a case related in the New Orleans Picayune. A villainous fellow in one of the western counties of Virginia, who had whipped his wife, was seized by a party of youngsters and ducked, whereupon he sued for damages. The jury, after retiring ten minutes, returned a document to the court, in the form following, to wit: "Verdict of the Jury—*served him right*—John Simpson, Foreman."

In this country, we own no sovereigns, except the ladies—God bless them!—and every man ought to have one of them.—*Exch. pap.*

What's more, if a man has one of these sovereigns any length of time, small change will generally come of itself.—*Pic.*

A down-east paper says, "an ass is an ass, though you label him 'horse' from the snout to the tail."



WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over, and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN POULTERER'S COMPANION.

The American Poulterer's Companion—A Practical Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, Fattening and General Management of the various species of Domestic Poultry, with Illustrations and Portraits of Fowls taken from life. By C. N. Bement, Albany. Published by Saxton & Miles, New York. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.—Price $1 25.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and covering the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The subsoil plow is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of TWO SIZES—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr. Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

SPRUCE POLES FOR SALE.

500 dozen SPRUCE POLES, suitable for fancy Fence, Dahlia or Bean Poles; 2000 SPRUCE POLES, 10 to 30 feet in length; CEDAR POSTS, &c., for sale by

MOSES FRENCH, Jr.

Boston, April 11. 3m. Maine Wharf.

CHEESE PRESSES.

Self acting and other Cheese Presses, of the most approved kinds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & Co.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.